Per Adams & Co.'s Express. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA AT BOSTON.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE Election of Polk over Clay.

O'CONNELL AGAIN IN THE FIELD Depression in the Cotton Market:

TROUBLES IN SPAIN AND RUSSIA, &c. &c. The Acadia arrived at Boston, Saturday morning

at 8 o'clock, in seventeen days from Liverpool .-The news by her is of little interest. We received our papers by Adams & Co.'s Ex-press, at half past six o'clock yesterday morning.

We make a part of our summary of news from Wilmer & Smith's European Times. The Acadia had a very rough passage. On the 12th she was struck by a heavy sea which carried

away one of her quarter boats, broke an iron stancheon, and did other damage. Our advices from London are to the 3d, Liverpool to the 4th, and Paris to the 2d instant. The election of Mr. Polk, as President of the

United States, caused much surprise in England, and elsewhere. The cotton market was in a very depressed state, and the prices were literally fixed by the purchaser.

This was owing to the anxious desire manifested The colonial and general produce markets had been steady, and were likely to be favorably influ-

enced by the comparatively easy state of the money Trade at Manchester continued brisk, and there were no stocks either of goods or yarns; notwithstanding this was what was termed the dull sea-

The American Provision trade continued to form an important branch of commerce, though the U.

States and Canadian flour has hardly supported pre-The Great Western arrived out on the 23d in 181 days, and the Hibernia on the 28th, in 121 days.

The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 26th ult., was more than usually animated, owing to the presence of Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. Richard Leyland, the great Liverpool banker, died on Sunday last at Walton. He died childless, and his large fortune will be divided

amongst his nephews.

It was said that M. de Logan, recently Consul-General of France at Tunis, was to go to China as Consul General. The splendid new steamship Cambria is adver-

tised for Boston on the 4th of Jan., 1845. The attention of the daily press is fixed upon the

termination of the treaty with Brazil, the retaliatory process of that country, and the consequences The iron trade is most animated, and even a this, usually the dullest season of the year.

Freights are much in the same state as at the sailing of the last packet, somewhat dull, and in the

Thorwalden's statue of Byron, excluded from the sacred precincts of Westminster, is about to be erected in the Cemetry of Kensal Green. The total number of letters dispatched through

the Post Office, London, in 1838, was 75 millions; in 1843, upwards of 230 millions.

The Rev. Sydney Smith, who has been seriously ill for some time, is thought to be slowly recover-

ed relative to a contemplated change of the minis-try, have been contradicted from authority.

It is said that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the vacant deanery of Limerick on the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who is a whige and a decided supporter of the system of national education.

The grand banquet to Sir Henry Pottinger by the merchants of Liverpool, was to take place on the 17th instant.

The parish of Tottenham, London, is in a ferment, on account of a dispute relative to the restored observance of the Rubric.

The French minister of the interior has

The accounts from Spain inform us that Martin Zurbano, the old guerilla chief, had placed himself at the head of an insurrectionary movement in Cas-

Messrs Oakley and Levett have arrived fre United States, as representatives of parties in America, interested in the completion of the Illinois

All agitation is in progress for the repeal of the malt duties, but it is considered not af all likely to

A very calamitous and destructive flood occurred at Florence, in the early part of the present month. The river Arno rose so high, on Sunday, the 3d, from the heavy rains which fell on that and the preceding two or three days, as to inundate two-thirds of the whole town to many feet in depth. A daring act of piracy was committed in the very midst of the shipping in the port of Gibraltar, on the night of the 5th ult.

night of the 5th uit.

Letters from Alexandria of the 20th state that the Pachs is likely to prove refactory in regard to the proposed railroad across the Desert.

The damage occasioned by the late inundation Havre is much greater than was at first supposed veral of the best quays were partially undermin-

The Journal des Debats state that Abdel Kader has taken refuge near Miliana, in that portion of the country where the authority of the Sultan is not very firmly established.

Several invenious frauds in the importation of elver plate, have lately been detected in the Lon-

for custom house.

Several incendiary fires have lately given much alarm to the inhabitants of Plymouth and its vici-

spiracy originated in that city, amongst a body of gentlemen who had been instrumental in the ex-pulsion of Espartero from Spain.

The iron trade of Stourbridge is now very flou-rishing, and all who are inclined to work have full

Loans for Public Works in Canada.—The Lords of the Treasury have given notice of their intention to dispose of Canada debentures or bonds to the amount of £200,000, by tenders of not less than £500 each, stating the sums proposed to be paid for each £100, to be received prior to Friday next.

Dr. Wolff is still at Meshed, from which place he was unwilling to proceed till he had received an escort from Col. Shiel, at Teheran.

The British Parliament is to meet "for the despatch of business" on divers urgent and important affairs, on the 4th of February next, and various speculations are affoct as to the course likely to be pursued by ministers; seeing that they will have an available surplus—a thing unknown of late years—in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

There is still a dearth of political news on this side the Atlantic—and in the absence of any actual occurrence to excute the public interest, we are driven to surmise and speculation. All seems either at a stand still, or working so easily that the movement is scarcely perceptible. Even the royal preparations are suspended, and the Queen is either entertaining her distinguished relatives, and attending personally to the duties of maternity at Windsor Castle, or making preparations for the enjoyment of the rapidly approaching festive season of Christmas.

Great Banking—House Robbers.—One of the great-st robberies ever perpetrated, occurred on the night of Sunday last, at the London Bankinghouse of Mesars. Rogers & Co. Whether considered with reference to the amount of property—£40,000—or to the manner in which its abstraction was accomplished, this even stands foremost in the transactions of daring villainy. We beg to direct the especial attention of our readers on the American Continent to this affair, says Wilmerand Smith's Times. As the facilities of steam navigation render the robber's craft comparatively sasy in distant parts of the world, it is the duty of every man in business—of every honest man, to intercept the purloined booty, and bring if possible the perpetrators to justice. It is customary for a clerk to watch over the safe on Sunday, and another during the aight. One of the partners being at home on the day of the robbery, the clerk in attendance asked permission to go out for a tew hours, which was granted. The partner

passing on the Continent.

Expatriated Canadians.—The packet ship Switzerland, which sailed on Friday last for New York, took out upwards of thirty persons concerned in the Canadian riots of four years past, who had been transported to New South Wales, they having, after undergoing a portion of the punishment, received an amnesty from the Crown.

Commercial Symmary.—The colonial and general produce markets have been steady, and artikely to be favorably influenced by the comparatively easy state of the money market. Considering the time of the year, the business doing has, however, been extensive, though a fair amount of ousiness has been transacted, at previous prices, for the most part all for home consumption, and by public sale. Our imports have been light, and chiefly from the Baltie; exports very slender. The stocks of produce in first hands is generally very large, and there is not much business advertised onward.

Charge of Mutting on Board an American

large, and there is not much business advertised onward.

Charge of Mutiny on Board an American Vesser.—On Tuesday, Wm. Whittaker and James Elliott were brought before Mr. Rushton, at the Police-court on a charge of mutinous conduct on board a vessel in the American trade, called the Jersey Tar. The testimony of John M*Kane, the captain, and Elias Lessueur, the mate, supported by that of Captains Alexander and Bailey, the commanders of English vessels, who were present at the time, showed that while the ship waitying at Trieste, the two prisoners fell upon the mate and beat him seriously, and upon Captain M*Kane interfering they also struck him. The men were diterwards taken before the civil authorities of the port, and sent home in irons on board their own vessel. Mr. Rushton highly complimented the captain for his temperate and forbearing conduct; the evidence scarcely established the charge of mutinous intention, but for the assaulthe ordered

duct; the evidence scarcely established the charge of mulinous intention, but for the assault he ordered that the prisoners should torfeit all their wages, and each pay a fine of £5, or, in default, to be imprisoned two months.

A letter from Naples, of November 5, in Galigmani, says—"The famous volcano of the Valley of Solfatara, near Pazzoli, in the kingdom of Naples, of which the last eruption took place in 1198, but which sent up in 1807 quantities of boiling water, has been for some days exhibiting the last mentioned phenomenon. The water which it now emits is strongly charged with sulphur. It issues from the eastern crater in jets of about fifteen to twenty feet high."

ATEMPT TO POISON.—A wonderful account appears in one of the Paris journals of an attempt having been made to poison the Earl of Pembroke by a pretty dansesse with whom his Lordship was on somewhat intimate terms, and to whom he had promised a legacy on his death. The young lady, it is said, mixed poison with some drinks that she prepared for his Lordship, in order that by his exit from this wicked world, she might come into the enjeyment of the promised legacy. The Noble Lord being taken ill, had his suspicions aroused, and accordingly caused an examination to be made of one of the draughts which the young damsel had prepared for his noble throat, and there, sure enough, were found some grains of deadly poison.

Accounts from St. Petersburg speak of a commercial treaty for which negociations are on foot between Russia and England. These negotiations are gaid to be in a very advanced state, so that the conclusion of the treaty may be shortly expected There are only some differences on a few points, which, it is thought, will be soon adjusted.

The comparative merits of canal and railway communication across the Isthmus of Suez are

conclusion of the treaty may be shortly expected There are only some differences on a few points, which, it is thought, will be soon adjusted.

The comparative merits of canal and railway communication across the Isthmus of Suez are warmly canvassed by the French and English journals. The French are unanimous in favor of a ship-canal; the English (or at least such of them as have taken up the subject) appear to be equally unanimous in favor of a railway. Which would be the best we cannot undertake to say without further information—we should think however the canal would be preferable, though if the sands are likely to cover the rails and obstruct the engines on a railway, they are just as likely to fill a canal and obstruct the navigation.

A Delinquent Caught in America.—John Forrester arrived in London on Friday, with Burgese, the Bank defrauder, whom the keen-scented officer had hunted down and captured near Boston. They came over in the Mibernia.

On Saturday morning John Forrester, by the direction of Mr. Charles Freshfield, waited upon the Governor of the Bank of England, and put into his hands the sum of £6500, part of the £8000 of which the establishment had been plundered by Elder and Burgess. It is expected that upwards of £1000 more, the produce of some stock which Elder had purchased, will be brought over in the next packet from Boston. This case in a remarkable manner shows the efficacy of the Ashburton Treaty. There is no instance of such wholesale restitution in a case which the thieves managed to reach another country as this.

The First Bishop of New Brunswick.—The Rev. Prebendary Medley, Vicar of St. Thomas's, in the diocese of Eyde, has received the appointment to the bishopric about to be constituted in the province of New Brunswick, in North America. This appointment, while it reflects honor upon the reverend prebendary, will ensure to the church in this important colony the vigilant and efficient superintendence of one eminently calculated, by his zeal, ability, and learning, to discharge

charge the exalted function to which he has been called.

AMERICAN AND OTHER FOREIGN LEAD.—The Lords of the Treasury having had under consider tion a memorial, have granted leave to take litharge of lead out of bond for the purpose of extracting silver therefrom, under the following regulations, that an equal quantity of lead be required to be returned, without allowance for waste, and that the re-ware housed lead be held to be foreign lead, and treated as such, as fully if it were lead which had remained in the warehouse from the time of its being landed from the importing versel, until the time of its shipment for exportation.

AMERICAN CANDLES.—The late importation of American candles by the New York packet-ship England, at Liverpool, said to be a novelty at that port, is not so at the port of London. For a consi-

The Indian Mail.—A letter from Marseilles, dated Nov. 28, says:—"Yesterday the French steamer Caire entered this port, from Alexandria, which place she quitted on the 20th. By her we learn that on the 20th a telegraphic despatch was received, announcing the arrival of the Bombay mail, at Suez, on the 19th. The steamer Liverpool entered the port of Alexandria, to fetch the Indian mail, on the morning of the 20th

"Advices from Malta to the 24th Nov. state, that in all probability, the Sydenham, and not the Alecto, will bring the Indian mail to Marseilles."

Dr. Wolff is still at Meshed, from which place he was unwilling to proceed till he had received an escort from Col. Shiel, at Teheran.

The British Parliament is to meet "for the desage of the color of the col

THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN LIVERPOOL.—The new American consul, the Hon. Mr. White was, on Friday week, presented to the Chamber of Commerce, at the Adelphi Hotel, and atterwards partook of a splendid luncheon with the gentlemen assembled.

English Opinion of Polk's Election.

The following are the remarks of the London Times in announcing the intelligence:—This nomination of the Presidential electors has just been completed, and it appears to leave no doubt as to the triumph of the Democratic party, and of their candidate Mr. Polk. The surprise, and we must add, the apprehensions and regret, which his event will produce in Europe, are increased by the fact that it is the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, which have turned the scale. Far from exercising that mederating power, and, it we may so speak of anything in America, that Conservative influence which might seem to belong to their position, their wealth, their mercantle interests, and their exemption from slavery, Pennsylvania has in this instance obeyed the same influences, which have already connected her mame with bankruptey and anarchy, and New York has followed her example.

Of Mr. Polk we know nothing, except that he has achieved a triumph over the most able and respected man in the Union, although he was carcely more known in that Union a few months ago, than he now is in Europe. He has not been chosen for his past services, or his political experience, or for civil elequence, or for military fame; for these qualities would doubtless long ugo have brought him with our notice, if he had possessed them or any of them. But the less of personal greatness or influence he could boast of, the better was he fitted to answer the expectations of his adherents. Whatever he may turn out to be hereafter, we can only judge of him at present as the delegate or instrument of the passions by which he has been thus strangly raised into this conspicuous position. As such, then, we must remark with no ordinary concern, that with the single exception of the tariff question, on which he is deleged to a more liberal commercial policy than his opponent, his election to this important office is the triumph of overything that in worst over two products. The worst over the free-by the repudiating States over the honest ones—by t

if necessary, is the inst duty of a Fresident of the United States. They can hardly escape from the dilemma in which they stand between excessive reashness and excessive deseit; but we cannot expect that they will have the energy or the power, any more than Mr. Tyler has had them, to resist or control the popular excitement which has brought them into office.

It has been observed by the most judicious observer of the finstitutions of the United States, M. de Tocqueville, that political parises in America rally round an individual as the symbol of their own theories; and that parties are strongly interested in the election, not so much with a view to the triumph of their principles under the auspices of the Fresident elect, as to show by the majority which returned him, the strength of the supporters of those principles. It must not be presumed that the success of the democratic party on this occasion is so complete as at once to have decided in their favor all the great questions of domestic and foreign policy. If the election of a President irrevocably decided the policy of a United States Government for the next four years, the country would be not only agitated but convulsed by such a contest. But the strict limitations imposed by the Senate of the United States over his relations with toreign powers, render the triumph less signal and the danger less imminent Be the indiscretion of a President what it may, he can scarcely plunge the country into war or confusion as a song as the Senate remains faithful to iterust. What, therefore, we chiefly deplore on the present occasion is, the defeat of those men who were most able and most willing to have labored to restore the financial and political credit of their country; who, if they were unable to shake off the course of slavery, would at least have striven to revent the consequences of slavery from becoming the guiding and general law of the public policy of the Union; who would have labored to restore the financial of Texas to the United States, the support of

what is designated "the naturalization of foreigners for the occasion." The Herald explains it—
"Thus at last have the democracy had a mighty
triumph—but their victory arises as much from the
folly of their opponents, as from their own merits
and exertions. The leading Whigs in Congress,
out of spite to the south, agutated an abstract question for years past—a question which has resulted
in the organization of the abolition party in the
free States; and this party, assisted by Mr. Clay's
own friends, have destroyed all his chance of success. The American Republicans, recently organized here and elsewhere, came to his rescue at
the eleventh hour, but it was too late to save
him."

im. "

[From the London Morning Chronicle.]

The abolition tendencies of the Whigs alarmed them more than the anti-tariff leanings of their opponents; and the result was, the preterence of Polk by a majority of 6,000. This was a terrible damper, and had its effect upon the all-important election of New York, which state returns nearly one-seventh of the number of delegates. In vain did tidings arrive that the state of Ohio, which is the third in importance, had triumphantly returned Whig delegates, with a great increase of votes. In New York city Clay had indeed a respectable majority; but in the western districts the Loco-Foco interest prevailed, and carried every thing before it. It is said, that whilst the anti-abolitionists of Pennsylvania opposed Clay as a foe to slavery, the abolitionists of New York opposed him also as but lukewarm in the cause. Certain letters of his, indeed, betrayed a wavering on the subject of Texas. The election of Virginia, and of course of all the southern states, went in favour of Polk, and the result is his certain election. Throughout the struggle it is to be remarked how much more united and able the men and the interests of the south have shown thems-lves than the men and interests of the north. In the slave holding states there is no hesitation, no division, no splitting of hairs and dispersion into parties. All vote as one man for the principle which is by them cherished above all others. In the middle state, the supporters at once of Democracy and slavery showed more address, if the Whigs displayed better oratory. The partizans of Mr. Polk fully succeeded in persuading the manufacturers of Pennsylvania that he was a sufficiently staunch prohibitionist. In New York, on the contrary, where lay the true strength of the Whigs, we see that strength frittered away and noutralised. The native Americans had disgusted the Irish party, whilst the too prudent deaunciation of Texas annexation offended the sticklers for national spirit and national glory, who in the north cry out for c [From the London Morning Chronicle.]

But at the same time, the movements of Mr. Polk But at the same time, the movements of Mr. Polk, unless neshould turn out a very superior man, will be very much hampered by the divergent views of the different fractions of the party which has elected him; and he may prove little able to effect either of the measures expected of him—the annexation or the repeal of the tariff. Should this be the case, it will not be the first time that a President of the United States has turned out the very contrary of what those who voted for him expected.

[Fram the London Speciator 1]

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[From the London Spectator]

There is nothing surprising in the result of the Presidential election in the United States. It is erely a repetition of what has happened at every election since 1800. The democratic mass has obtained another victory over the Doctrinaires of America. Since the recognition of American independence in Great Britain, there has always been a Doctrinaire party in the union; is has been almost a hereditary party. Hamdton was in a manner its founder; the two Adamses have been its principal ornaments it has enrolled under its banners a decided majority of the public men of the union, who, born to a competency, have enjoyed a systematic education and opportunities of cultivating refined tastes. It has been an intelligent and on the whole an honorable party—rather sceptical, the natural tendency of men of the world, as to the perfectibility of man or the wisdom and virtue of the masses—with a good deal of knowledge, a great deal of fastidious ness, and not a little pedantry. This party has from its character been more powerful in coteries than with the public. It has had too much faith in abstractions and precedents to know and centrol actual circumstances; its little airs of superior refinement and learning have alienated and disgusted the great body of electors. It has called itself federalists at one time and whig at another; but it has still been the same unchanged and unchangeable party, the counterpart of the "Liberal Whigs" or trinsires of France—of the "Liberal Whigs" or

the great body of electors. It has called itself federalists at one time and whig at another; but it has still been the same unchanged and unchangeable party, the counterpart of the Gironde or the Doc trinaires of France—of the "Liberal Whigs" or "the Educated Radicals" of England.

Opposed to this party of men made by echools and colleges, has always been the great democratic mass, which feels rather than thinka—which needs men—leaders as the exponents and visible symbols of principles. When the Union has had a statesman of commanding character, this sentient body has been guided by his will. So was in the times of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe. When such a master-mind was not to be had, the democracy has been split into sectarian worship pers of a number of local leaders—provincial greatmen. But even when the mass has been thus taken at a disadvantage, the Doctrinaires have rarely if ever been able to make good use of it.—Somehow or other. the bellwethers of the flock have agreed to cede their claims in favor of some man of straw, till that moment unheard of. The democratic mass is the field, which yields a harvest to experienced political traders—the Doctrinaires are too sensible to be used by them, and too supercillious to use them; and the political traders by appealing to the public sentiment of the moment, carry the day.

The moral of these events seems to be, that the most careful education and best opportunities of self-tuition cannot compensate for the want of the vivida vis, which enables men to command their tellows; that this inborn force is of comparatively little value without education; and that where men born and bred to command are not to be had, people will put up with any block rather than take an artificial imitation of them. Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and even Washington, were by circumstances and education; and that where men born and bred to command are not to be had, people will put up with any block rather than take an entity of the proper of the political traders, the them to

more than exemplifications of the kind of blocks that the million will fall down and worship rather than desert the idolatry of its own will.

[From the London Examiner]

It is made a reproach in freedom, that it states where it is developed, and where sovereignty or ministerial power is elective, mediocrity is as much enabled to dominate and prevail over real talent as in states of monarchic and aristocratic institutions. There are other modes, however, of accounting for the examples from which the conclusion is drawn, than by supposing that the people themselves always prefer the mediocre to the superior, or the empty to the full head. In all great liberal parties or opinions there are necessarily iractions and divergent interests. If, in order to the success of the liberal party in general, all are obliged to unite, and unite by a compromise, it becomes impossible or difficult that the leading men of any one faction can be accepted as the representative by the other. All that is left, therefore, is to select a man of small eminence and no precedents, to whom, none of the fractious can have a decided objection. Such is the history of the choice of Mr. Polk as their candidate for the Presidency by the Convention of all the members of the democratic party of America which met as Balumore. The more eminently aders of the more tiberal party in America had some taint, or disadvantage, which would have jespardised their selection. Van Buren had too openly affronted the popular ardor for annexing Texas: Mr. Calhoun, as a slave holder, was odious to the abolitionists; General Cass and Mr. Tyler had strives for popularity, but so recklessly that they lost the countenance of rational and substantial men. And it is a very good sign in the United States to see how easily mere fools and talkers are shelved and evaluate as the Liberals of America have just won, they would have been beaten and dispersed to the winds for want of discipline and common under standing. Let us not, therefore, be too ready to cast contumely on th

[From the London Economist]

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Mr. Polk has secured the support of all those whose intercourse with this country is rendered possible by the State of our laws. Mr. Polk, by his advocacy of a free commercial policy, essentially represents the feelings of the great Southern States—the producers of cotton, rice, and tobacco. He has also secured large majorities in the States of Pennsylvania and New York, by which it is evident that the great mercantile interests of those States are superior to the manufacturing and agricultural interests, which combined in support of Mr. Clay. It was with regard to these two States that the greatest doubt prevailed, and on the result of which the election chiefly depended. We were much struck by the strong appeal which Mr. Webster made at a recent meeting at Philadelphia, to the varied interests of manufacturers, miners and others supposed to be deeply interested in the high tariff in favor of protection to home industry: and yet, when the latest intelligence left, this State showed a majority for the free trade of 4068, and the State of New York of 9021.

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The most striking result, however, is that of the State of Ohio. This is the State which, above all others, has the deepest direct interest in receiving the cheap manufactures of England. But the people of Ohio have long held this language to England, "Your cheap manufactures would no doubt be a great advantage to us, if we had the means to purchase them, but as long as you refuse a market for our corn, in exchange for your cloth and ironwere, their cheapness and superiority are matter of no object to us. You invite us to buy, but are unwilling to take the only means we have of payment. You exclude us from supplying the artizans in England with our produce, who would be employed in what we require; and

which will exclude the goods of England.

[From Charles Wilmer's News Letter, Dec. 4.]

The probable election of Mr. Polk, as President of the United States, has been a fruitful theme of discussion for the British and French prints, all of which express much surprise that Mr. Clay should be shelved for a person comparatively unknown to fame. Some laughingly observe that the Polkea mania which has been running through Germany. Somin, France and England, has at length got to the United States. Generally they indulge a hope that he will be favorable to the modification of the tariff, but they seem to know very little about him and to be unable to predict his probable policy.—The result of the election is regarded as of mole importance to foreign countries, but especially England, than any that has taken place for some years on the other side of the Atlantic.

[From the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 30.]

England, than any that has taken place for some years on the other side of the Atlantic.

[From the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 30.]

A citizen of the name of Polk—a man unknown to fame—has been virtually elected President of the United States of America, thereby defeating the pretensions of Mr. Henry Clay. Mr. Polk, who stood on the loco-foco or rabble interest, has deciared himself favorable to the annexation of Texas to the federal union, to slavery, and a modified tariff. Mr. Clay is what the Americans call a "whig," an anti-slavite, a man of peace, favorable to a stiff tariff, heavy customs, and unbounded protection to American manufactures. How he came to be beaten is rather curious.

The false, il not fraudulent, principle upon which the American constitution is founded, is year by year sinking the republic deeper in the mire. For instance, it is the law there that every foreigner who comes has it in his power, by means of a declaration, to become a free citizen, and vote in the elections. The Americans thought this wise policy at the commencement of their independence, on the principle that having stolen the property of their king, they had an equal right to steal his or any other king's subjects. It is an adage that stolen property never thrives—never, in the end, benefits the thief; and the Americans have a length discovered this to be a fact. For many years, tens of thousands of Irishmen, Germans, Poles, and other foreigners, have landed on their shores, a vast proportion of them in rags, hungry, and homeless, ready, of course, to work, beg, fight, or do any thing for a dish of potatoes, a slice of pumpkin pie, and a draught of sour cider. These men have become electors; and they are not only formidable in point of numbers, but, what is more to the purpose, every man's vote is worth from ten to fifteen votes in all the large towns. They concupently carry all the elections, py force and fraud.

The native Americans, of the more reputable class, complain of this, and lament it. It is lament able indexed—it is

traud.

The native Americans, of the more reputable class, complain of this, and lament it. It is lament able indeed—it is disgraceful—it is demoralizing—but they have no right to complain, for they or their fathers framed the code of laws under which

Mr. Clay was universally respected by the better portion of the Americans, as a man of moderate opinions, excellent business habite, and conciliatory manners. Besides, he was well knewn in Europe, has long been before the public, an active legislator, and chastened by years and experience. Who Mr. Polk is we may gue a from his supporters He evidently belongs to the Jackson and slave faction of the south, whose unconcealed designs upon Texas are for the purpose of manufacturing two of more states out of that envied territory, and turning the balance in favor of the slave-owners, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. If he and his party are bent upon wresting Texas for such a purpose, it can only be done at the expense of a doubtful war, for which we suspect, the republic can ill spare the means. Before any dolars are expended upon an invasion and robbery of this kind, we would suggest the propriety of first puying their European creditors.

[From the Dablin Freeman's Journal, Nov. 30.]

lars are expended upon an invasion and robbery of this kind, we would suggest the propriety of first paying their European creditors.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Nov. 30.]

The Great Western, which arrived in Liverpool about midday on Saturday, brings intelligence of the utmost importance to those who feel interested in the concerns of America. The election of the democratic candidate, Mr. Polk, was secured at the date of the advices brought by this packet.—So many of the State returns had gone in favor of that gentleman's parry, that even should all those which remained vote for Mr. Clay, they could not change the final result. In fact, before this time, Polk has been named the future President of the United States, and Clay, the ablest man amongst the whig party, defeated under circumstances the most extraordinary which have ever accompanied any previous Presidential election.—It will not be forgotten that the last election for President passed in favor of a Whig, General Harrison. Many causes combined to make his party hold the preponderance they then acquired. There was the patronage of the government, which always secures friends. There was the aversion of the northern States to a modification of the tariff to which it was supposed the Democratic sarty stood pledged, and this seemed to the Whigs the whole influence those states could wield. There was the weight of the anti-slavery party, which, with singular infelicity, opposed the candidate for President who was most favorable to the Irish residents in the Union, while they claimed the support of every Irishman in the movement by which they seek to give effect to their principles. These men supported Clay, though he sas much an advocate of the "institution" which perpetuates slavery as Polk. Again, all those whose sentiments were opposed to the "annexation" of Texas joined the whigs; and worst and tast of all the whigs themselves proposed and effected a junction with the "native American" party wherever those assessinators of Irishmen and church

bled for America from Bunker's Hill to New Orleans.

We cannot but look upon this election, therefore, as fortunate, if not providential. The "na tive Americans" have been signally discomfitted, and the Whigs, who not alone accepted, but who courted a participation in their deep and inde'ible disgrace, have received a defeat the most disastrous that ever befel a party. But what makes the result more acceptable to the feelings of the friends of Ireland is, that the defeat is owing to the horrowhich the combination of Whigs and "Natives" inspired in Pennsylvania, where their atrocities, as

their principles, were best known, and where the Whig candidate has been defeated on this occasion by a much larger majority than that which supported the pretensions of General Harrison in the election of 1840.

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[From Wilmer & Smith's Times, Dec. 4]

The "Great Western," last week, brought the intelligence of the election of Mr. Folk, as President of the United States. A different result had been anticipated. A struggle so momentous must have important consequences, and accordingly, the subject has been viewed and analysed in every possible light and shape by the English press. Republicanism in every phase, democratic influences, with all their advantages and drawbacks, the success and otherwise of the great North American family experiment, since it cut all connection with John Bull, and set up house-keeping on its own account—all these topics have passed in review, and have been treated at great length, with much ability, and, generally speaking, with candor during the last few days. No country in the world puzzles the political economists and the speculators in abstract theories, so much as the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It is an enigma; people here see the United States.—It cannot dealth from the see the United States.—It is an enigma and the slavery of the south is referred to. "It contains within its bosom the elements of dissolution," cries anothe

of the Atlantic, where destitution, unless produced by intemperance or by idleness, has no existence.

Mr. Polk's success has not been favorably received in England. He is a new man—his name is strange to our ears, as, until recently, it was to those of his own countrymen—and the English love not new names nor new men. His success has been mainly secured by the annexation cry—an unpopular cry on this side of the Atlantic, as it is associated with slavery and its evils. He owes it to the combined support of the repudiators of the north, and the planters of the south—an ominous alliance. Finally, as the distribution of the proceeds from the public lands is not within the compass of his policy, the holders of the tainted bonds see no chance of touching their dollars.—Nevertheless, a large party—the free trade party—rejoice at Polk's election, because they believe he will popularize the tariff, and place the commerce of the two countries on a more liberal and satisfactory basis—if he can.

French Opinions of Polk's Election.

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The Paris papers are full of remarks on the newly elected President of the United States. The Journal des Debats is by no means satisfied with the turn the election has taken. "If the definitive result," says the Debats, "should confirm our present impression, and it is not easy to doubt it, the election of Mr. Polk is certain, and we thus see the direction of public affairs, at a moment when it requires the most consummate experience, pass from the most capable hands into those of an improvise candidate, of whom the best that can be said is, that he is 'a remarkable mediocrity." It then goes on to show the state of the votes in Isvor of the two candidates, and having shown that the result must be in favor of Mr. Polk, it concludes—"The result will be to give the ascendant to the radical parity; that is to say, to a party which its very essence renders unfit for the re-establishment of order, and the consolidation of a society which is at the present moment shaken to its very foundations.

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The Opposition papers, on the contrary, rejoice
at the success of Mr Polk. The Press declares,
that although it does not usually mix itself up with
the domestic politics of foreign countries, it cannot help congratulating France upon the failure of
Mr. Clay, and the success of Mr. Polk. It says
that Mr. Clay had worked hard to establish the
American system of tariffs, which has been extremely injurious to several of the productions of
France, and that if he had been elected, that tariff
would no doubt have been maintained, and per
imps aggravated; but that, under the presidency of
Mr. Polk, it hopes for a modification of the system,
which will be favorable to France, especially as
Mr. Polk has shown a disposition to lower the tariffs, and has even given promises to that effect to riffs, and has even given promises to that effect to his own party. The decision of both England and America on the two great questions of Texus and Oregon will be looked forward to, says the Press, with great anxiety by the whole political world. Ireland.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, was held on Tuesday, at the Conciliation Hall, Dublin. The chair was taken by Maurice O'Connel, M. P.

The business of the day was very miscellaneous, and O'Connell made several speeches; having first donned a new crown-shaped cap of velvet and zold. He alluded exultingly to the municipal elections, declaring that the Repealers had behaved "in the noblest way." He then read a letter from Dr. Blake, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore, to Mr. Rav congratulating him on the resumption of his public labours; avowing the conviction that every energy ought to be directed, in a constitutional and legal manner, to attain the "one streat paramount object," a domestic legislature; and increasing his annual subscription to the Repeal rent from £1 to £3, irrespectively of the shilling a week which he pays to the local collection of rent in Newry.

The Linearon begged to hand in £1, which he had zot from the Rev J & Moriarty, Super. or of the Augustinian Order, in the United States—(cheers). He could not hand in that sum without expressing his regret at seeing his Reverend and esteemed friend, Mr. Moriarty, in this country. His regret was not occasioned by a want of personal regard for him, quite the contrary; but he regreted the occurrence of the events that compiled aim to come amongst them, to endesvor to raise a fund for the purpuse of building a Catholic Church in Philadelphia—(Hear, hear). The public were generally aware that strecties unparalleled in civitized times—that heart and the first men and the first contract the prevention of the first oreal contract that made men sahamed of belonging to human aure—had been perpetrated in Philadelphia, without provocation on any occasion, or without the prevents of the prevention of the first oreal contract that the first prevents of the prevention of the preventi